kēpa sōro

Sylvia Sotomayor, November 2018

Table of Contents

Phonology

Consonants

	LABIAL	DENTAL	ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR
NASAL STOPS	m	n			ŋ
ORAL STOPS, VOICELESS	p	t			k
ORAL STOPS, VOICED	b	d			g
FRICATIVES, VOICELESS			s		h
FRICATIVES, VOICED	v		z		
RHOTICS		r			
LATERALS			l		
GLIDES				y	

All of the consonants can occur initially and medially. Only /**n**/ and /**s**/ can occur finally. Consonant clusters allowed medially are /**mb**/, /**nd**/, and /**ŋg**/.

Partial reduplication of a word results in dissimilation, usually with a reduction of the second consonant from voiceless stops and fricatives /**ptks**/ to voiced stops /**bdgz**/. Other dissimilation patterns are: /**d**/ -> /**r**/, /**r**/ -> /**d**/, /**l**/->/**y**/, /**y**/-> /**l**/, and /**m**/ and /**ŋ**/ -> /**n**/. Full reduplication does not involve dissimilation.

Vowels

There are five vowels: /**ieaou**/. These can also be long. Long vowels occur in stressed syllables: either the first syllable of a two or three syllable word. Words can have only one long vowel. Single syllable words will have a long vowel. Partial and full reduplication shortens long vowels. Extended pronouns have only short vowels. Not all stressed syllables will have a long vowel.

Syllable Structure and Stress

Syllables are generally (C)V, with occasional CVC if the final C is /**n**/ or /**s**/. (C)VCCV is allowed with the medial CC being either /**mb**/, /**nd**/, or /**ŋg**/.

Stress is on the first syllable and then every other syllable. It is never on the final

syllable. Single syllable words are always stressed.

Particles

Particles are grammatical words that do not follow the phonological rules. They are usually single-syllable with a short, unstressed vowel, and so have to glom onto the end of the preceding word. The primary predicates of this language are all particles.

Correspondences with Kēlen

Kēlen voiceless stops /*ptk*/ remain voiceless stops. Fricatives /*s*/ stays /**s**/. Kēlen /*c*/ becomes /**k**/, /**ki**/ if at the end of a word. Kēlen /*w*/ becomes /**v**/; /*þ*/ becomes /**d**/; /*x*/ becomes /**z**/, /**zi**/ if at the end of a word; /*j*/ becomes /**y**/, /**hi**/ if at the end of a word; /*h*/ becomes /**g**/ initially, stays /**h**/ otherwise. Of the nasals, double nasals become single nasals, and then /*mnŋ*/ stay /**mnŋ**/, while /*ñ*/ becomes /**ŋ**/, /**ŋi**/ at the end of a word. /*l*/ stays /**l**/; /*λ*/ becomes /**y**/, /**li**/ at the end of a word; /*r*/ stays /**r**/, and /*rj*/ becomes /**ri**/. The vowels stay the same, but the diphthongs /*ae*C/ becomes /**a**C**i**/ and /*ao*C/ becomes /**a**C**u**/. If there is no final consonant, then /*ae*/ becomes /**aya**/ and /*ao*/ becomes /**ava**/. /*ie*C/ becomes /**i**C**i**/ and /*ie*/ becomes /**iyi**/.

Grammar

The central idea in the grammar is motion. Clauses are built around a noun in motion (the subject) and everything else is marked in relation to the subject.

Word order can be free, but phrases are kept together. Generally the motion particle phrase comes last. It always comes last in a relative clause or a nominalized clause. And, adverbs and time words tend to occur first or just before or just after the motion phrase.

The particles do all the work of relating nouns to each other.

Motion Particles

There are twelve particles that attach to the end of the noun phrase in motion to convey the type of motion and type of noun. These are: **ŋi** MOVE, **se** STAY, **ra** GO, **no** COME, **lo** UP, **ta** DOWN, **me** INTO, **vi** OUT, **ka** TOUCH, **ki** BY, **pe** FAIL, and **vu** NOT.

MOVE or **ŋi** marks motion in place, or internal motion (moving one's limbs, breathing, etc.). It is also used to mark identity, attribution, and location of an animate nouns.

STAY or **se** marks inherent non-motion and cessation of other types of motion. It is used to mark identity, attribution, and location of inanimate nouns. It's use as an imperative means "stop!"

GO or **ra** marks motion along a path or in a single direction. Motion is away from the speaker or the deictic center of the clause.

COME or **no** is the equivalent of GO, but the motion is towards from the speaker or the deictic center of the clause.

UP or **lo** and DOWN of **ta** are also equivalents of GO, with the deictic center being

the ground. In addition, UP and DOWN also can convey MORE or LESS of an attribute.

INTO or **me** marks inward motion, usually by light, sound, air, water, fire, or some sort of mass substance. It is also used for things that are made and for mental states that originate internally.

OUT or **vi** marks outwards motion, usually by light, sound, air, water, fire, or some sort of mass substance.

TOUCH or **ka** marks motion with impact or touching. When used with **=za** it can convey physical possession.

BY or **ki** marks motion passing by a location or leaving behind a location. This can also negate the possession use of **ka**.

FAIL or **pe** marks a lack of motion or a failure to move. This negates most of the other motion particles, at least in some contexts.

NOT or **vu** negates **se**.

Motion particles can be followed by one of three optional aspect particles: **yi** for continued motion, **na** for the starting of motion, and **to** for the stopping of motion. They can also then have two optional future particles added: **hi** for potential future and **zi** certain or intended future.

Motion particle phrases can be nominalized by adding **va** to the end of the phrase.

Other Particles

Other particles mark the other noun phrases in the clause. These can mark a motion phrase once the motion phrase has been nominalized.

s marks location at, on, in, onto, into. It marks attributes, group membership, stance, and configuration. s implies that the motion is complete, that is that the

subject has finished moving and arrived at a destination marked by **s**.

za marks a path along which a subject is moving. It is also used to mark any position that involves elongation, such as fingers around a grasped object, and thus marks objects held or grasped, and the subject of speech (about).

du marks a destination that has not been reached, and so conveys motion towards a goal, a direction, the end of a sequence, an attribute just acquired or about to be acquired, as well as an audience for speech and a stimulus actively perceived.

ma conveys the notion of through something. It can also convey a past habitual in some contexts.

nen is a very general comitative and instrumental with, used in place of **ho** or when **ma** is not quite right.

ko marks location form, a source of motion, a beginning of a sequence, the source or substance something is made from, the stimulus of mental activity, a standard of comparison, the whole that something is part of, and sometimes as an instrumental.

ya marks a rational animate cause of motion.

ho used to mark instruments. Various body parts have forms that are fused with **ho** and are used adverbially.

The following two particles can mark noun phrases or clauses. Motion phrases do not have to be nominalized before marked. They are **tu**, which marks an intention or an intended result or beneficiary, and **da** which can mark any result, so generally marks unintended results.

Nouns

Since motion is the central idea of the grammar, nouns are divided into groups based on ability to move (animacy) and volition.

- Things that move of their own volition..

- Things that move, but without perceived volition.

- Things that only move when made to do so by an outside entity or force

Group A includes people and deities. These are the rational animates. Group B includes animals, and certain celestial phenomena. B also includes the wind, flowing water, wildfires, sound, and light. These are all animate, though not rational. And C includes still air, still water, campfires, earth, most landscape items, plants, body parts, objects, and everything else. These are the inanimates.

Since nouns are not marked in any way, membership in the various classes is determined by pronoun usage and which motion particles are used to denote an attribute of the noun, and which source particles can be used.

	RATIONAL ANIMATE	ANIMATE	INANIMATE
PRONOUN	sā	ī	hā
RELATIVE PRONOUN	ŋē	ŋē	zō
MOTION PARTICLE	ŋi	ŋi	se
SOURCE OR CAUSE	ya	ko	ko

Pronouns

First, a quick list:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL	EXTENDED SINGULAR	EXTENDED PLURAL
1 (FIRST PERSON SINGULAR AND EXCLUSIVE)	lī	kē	liye	keye
1+2 (1+2 DUAL AND FIRST PERSON INCLUSIVE)	ŋī	mī	ŋiye	miye
2 (SECOND PERSON)	dī	ŋā	diri	ŋari
3 RATIONAL ANIMATE, VOLITIONAL	sā	nā	sama	nama
3 OTHER ANIMATE, 123 NON-VOLITIONAL	ī	yā	imba	yama
3 INANIMATE	hā	ē	hada	yeda
RELATIVE CLAUSE COMMON ARGUMENT ANIMATE	ŋē	mā	-	-
RELATIVE CLAUSE COMMON ARGUMENT INANIMATE	zō	zā	-	-

Number is obligatory only in pronouns and rational animate nouns. All other nouns are neutral in regards to number and can be read as either singular or

plural. That said, nouns that appear to be partially or fully reduplicated will take plural pronoun agreement. Number can also be specified by adding a quantifier to the noun phrase.

Singular refers to a single entity, and plural to more than one entity. The exception is the dual pronoun **ŋiye**, which acts like a singular even though it refers to two. Where this matters is with relative clause common arguments, use **ŋē**, and with marking non-volitional action or with imperative mood, use **ī**.

First and second person are straightforward. Third person is broken up into three classes: rational animates, other animates, and inanimates. Rational animates can use the other animate marking for non-volitional actions. For example:

1. **tōro=tu   kīdi=s   lī =ka**
   stop=INT rock=LOC 1SG=TOUCH
I stopped on a rock (volitional, I planned to stop here.)

2. **tōro=da   kīdi=s   liye ī   =ka**
   stop=RES rock=LOC 1SG 3ANsg.NV=TOUCH
I stopped on a rock (non-volitional, I tripped or something.)

And of course, non-rational animates use that marking by default.

3. **pēzi=du tūvu ī   =ŋi**
   away=TO bird 3ANsg.NV=MOVE
The bird flew away.

Imperative mood uses the other animate pronouns without an explicit subject.

4. **aŋani   tōno=za   ī   =ra**
    middle path=PATH 3ANsg.NV=GO
Take the middle path.

Rational animate nouns have plural marking, and so trigger use of the plural pronouns. Other animate nouns do not, so which pronoun to use depends on the context. With inanimate nouns, again, which pronoun to use depends on context.

But, some inaimate nouns are or appear to be partially or fully reduplicated. These always use plural pronouns, even when the subject seems to be singular.

The singular and plural pronouns are used to attach to motion particles and for possession, with or without **=pa**. Extended forms are used for standalone pronouns and to attach to any other type of particle.

The relative clause common argument pronouns are used only within relative clauses. Use the animate one for all animates, rational or otherwise, and the inanimate one for inanimates.

Additionally, there are a set of indefinite pronouns:

	PEOPLE	THINGS	LOCATIONS
ALL, EVERY	**tenenda**	**tenetene**	**sotosoto**
NONE, NO-	**venenda**	**venevene**	**venesoto**
SOME, ANY, WH?	**ŋeda**	**zoda**	**zōto**

Adjectives and Quantifiers

Adjectives precede the noun they modify. Basic, non-derived adjectives can be partially reduplicated to indicate intensity or continuation of a process. A noun phrase can consist solely of an adjective.

Quantifiers act like adjectives in that they precede the noun. Quantifiers convey number, but are not used for counting! Some quantifiers also modify adjectives.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Interjections

Adverbs go near the motion particle phrase. Conjunctions go at the head of the clause. Interjections go anywhere.

Expressing…

Identity, Attribution, and Location

If animate, use **ŋi** for the subject and **s** for the identity, attribute, or location. For inanimate nouns, use **se** with **s**.

5. lāsa =s   sā   =ŋi
   chief=LOC 3ANsg=MOVE
She is a chief.

6. sīŋi=s   sā   =ŋi
   tall=LOC 3ANsg=MOVE
She is tall.

7. senete=s   dō   hā   =se
   senete=LOC this 3INsg=STAY
This is a senete (tree).

8. sīŋi=s   pōmo hā   =se
   tall=LOC stick 3INsg=STAY
The stick is tall.

Acquiring an attribute, for any animate noun, use **lo**. For inanimate nouns, use **=se=na**.

9. sīŋi=s   sā   =lo
   tall=LOC 3ANsg=UP
She became tall.

Losing an attribute, again for any animate noun, use **ta**. For inanimate nouns, use **=se=to**.

10. sīŋi=s   sā   =ta
   tall=LOC 3ANsg=DOWN
She is no longer tall.

For inexact identity, or seeming, (like, as), use =**du**.

11. Pān =ya   iŋisiŋi   sizini =ko   zō   =me
    Pān =CAUS different.sized reed   =FROM INsg =INTO]RC
    nīsizi   zimiviva =du dō   =se
    hand-made pipe]   =TO this =STAY
These are like the pipes Pan made from different-sized reeds.

Possession

Most possession uses the pattern: possessor=**pa** possessed. Body part possession, on the other hand, uses possessor possessed. If the possessor is a pronoun, use the same form as would attach to a motion particle. Kinship possession uses **ko** for some relations.

12. lī   sōno
    1SG head
my head

13. mēde sōno
    tree top
the top of the tree

14. lī =pa   mēde
    1SG=POSS tree
my tree (that I claimed, for reasons)

15. sōvo   =ko   kōro
    father=FROM son
the father's son

16. kōro=ko   sōvo
    son =FROM father
the son's father

Outside of a noun phrase, one can indicate possession of an object with **ka** and **za**. And non-possession with **ki** and **za**.

```
17. pōmo =za    sā   =ka
    stick=PATH 3RAsg=TOUCH
```
She has a stick.

```
18. pōmo =za    sā   =ki
    stick=PATH 3RAsg=BY
```
She doesn't have a stick.

Tense and Time

Tense marking is more or less future vs non-future, with non-future unmarked, and future marked with =zi for more certain, and =hi for less certain. Distinguishing between past and present is done with nouns and adverbs marking time periods. Some of the time words for past periods have fused with expressions of evidentiality and have two forms, with one for past periods that the speaker personally witnessed.

Time words are treated as nouns if they reference periods of time and durations, and as adverbs if they reference frequency. Additionally there are a few conjunctions for setting time in a clause: before, after, long ago. These conjunctions are noun phrases that have stopped being analysable as noun phrases.

Commands, Suggestions, and Obligation

Grammatical imperatives use the third person pronouns generally used by non-rational animate nouns. Use of these pronouns with a rational animate noun implies non-volitionality, and by giving someone a direct command, you are removing their volition and substituting your own. So, one should only use formal imperatives or commands with people who are related to you AND younger than you.

Grammatical imperatives are most often used with **ra**, **no**, and **se**.

19. ī   =ra
    3ANsg.NV=GO

Go!

20. ī   =no
    3ANsg.NV=COME

Come!

21. ī   =se
    3ANsg.NV=STAY

Stay! or Stop!

Use the plural pronoun **yā** if commanding multiple people.

Since this imperative is inherently impolite, speakers often use suggestions made with **hi** instead.

22. dī   =ra =hi
    2ANsg =GO =POT

You should go.

23. mī   =ra =hi
    1ANpl.in =GO =POT

Let's go!

The non-volitional pronouns are also used for obligation.

24. liye ī   =ra
    1ANsg 3ANsg.NV=GO

I must go.

Questions

Polar questions are indicated by intonation, and can be answered with the interjections **lā!** yes and **bē!** no. It is not uncommon for a polar question to have the same form as a polite suggestion or a hypothetical situation.

Content questions use a question word that is indistinguishable from an indefinite pronoun or similar form built on **zo-/zō**.

Perception, Mental States, and Speech

With perception, the thing perceived metaphorically moves towards the perceiver, but since it doesn't actually move, the perceiver is marked with **du** as for directions or unattained destinations. The thing perceived moves with **no**, as it comes towards the perceiver.

```
25. lī     rūnu=du dī    =no
    1ANsg eye =TO 2ANsg=COME
```
I saw you.

To express active perception, mark the active perceiver with **ŋi** and the thing perceived with **du**.

```
26. diri =du lī      rūnu=ŋi
    2ANsg=TO 1ANsg eye =MOVE
```
I looked/watched for you.

For perception that originated internally or for mental states, use **me**.

```
27. liye =s    anda =me
    1ANsg=LOC happy=INTO
```
I am/was happy.

An alternate construction uses **ŋi** with **nen** or **ma**.

```
28. anda =nen   lī    =ŋi
    happy=WITH 1ANsg=MOVE
```
I am/was happy.

```
29. anda =ma    lī    =ŋi
    happy=THRU 1ANsg=MOVE
```
I used to be happy.

Speech moves outwards from the speaker, so it uses **vi**. An alternate construction uses **ŋi** with **nen**. Audiences are marked with **du** and topics are marked with **za**.

30. sama =ya   liye =du diri =za   sōro=vi
    3ANsg=CAUS 1ANsg=TO 2ANsg=PATH word=OUT

She spoke to me about you.

31. liye =du diri =za   sōro=nen   sama =ŋi
    1ANsg=TO 2ANsg=PATH word=WITH 3ANsg=MOVE

She spoke to me about you.

Direct speech is juxtaposed to the main clause. Indirect speech...

Texts

Sōronen Kīdiza

Lītelonos ebeve ŋāmaza līra āla, baŋibaŋi tōroda sōronen ŋēŋihi kīdis liye īka. Liyeya kagaso sōronen ŋēŋihi kīdilo, sādu sōrovi, "Ū! Sōronen kīdis dīŋi?" Kīdiya ēvi, "Lā! Sōronen kīdis līŋi! Kīdidu kēŋivi, "Zōtu liyedu diris bavano līkavaza sēŋinen dīpe?" Kīdiya rūsuvi, "Dōtu pīŋinen sōronen kīdis līŋi." Kīdipa sōroko lī kāhis pīŋira, atuda liyeya ebeves dimidimi kīdira. Venala duruno līdu kīdipeyi zovala.

Yesterday I was going along the sea shore, but I stopped on a rock that could talk. I picked up the rock that could talk and I said to it, "Hey! Are you a talking rock?" The rock said, "Yes! I am a talking rock!" I asked the rock, "Why did you not warn me about stepping on you?" The rock replied, "Because I am a mean talking rock." The rock's words made me angry, so I threw the rock into the sea. I never saw the rock again.

Lītelonos ebeve ŋāmaza līra āla, baŋibaŋi tōroda sōronen ŋēŋihi kīdis liye īka.
lītelono	**=s**	**ebeve**	**ŋāma**	**=za**	**lī**	**=ra**	**āla**
yesterday.FH	=LOC	sea	shoulder	=PATH	1SG	=GO	CONT

baŋibaŋi	**tōro**	**=da**	**sōro**	**=nen**	**ŋē**	**=ŋi**	**=hi**
but	stop	=RES	[[word	=WITH	ANsg	=move	=POT]RC

kīdi	**=s**	**liye**	**ī**	**=ka**
rock]=LOC	1SG	3ANsg	=touch

Yesterday I was going along the sea shore but I stopped on a rock that could talk.

Liyeya kagaso sōronen ŋēŋihi kīdilo, sādu sōrovi, "Ū! Sōronen kīdis dīŋi?"
liye	**=ya**	**kagaso**	**sōro=nen**	**ŋē**	**=ŋi**	**=hi**	**kīdi**	**=lo**
1SG	=CAUS	hand.INS	[[word=WITH	ANsg	=MOVE	=POT]RC	rock]=UP

sā	**=du**	**sōro**	**=vi**	**ū!**	**sōro**	**=nen**	**kīdi**	**=s**	**dī**	**=ŋi**
3RAsg	=TO	words	=OUT	hey!	word	=WITH	rock	=LOC	2SG	=MOVE

I picked up the rock that could talk and I said to it: Hey! Are you a talking rock?

Kīdiya ēvi, "Lā! Sōronen kīdis līŋi!

```
kīdi =ya     ē      =vi   lā!  sōro =nen   kīdi =s    lī   =ŋi
rock =CAUS 3INpl=OUT  yes! word =WITH  rock =LOC  1SG  =MOVE
```

The rock said: Yes! I am a talking rock!

Kīdidu kēŋivi, "Zōtu liyedu diris bavano līkavaza sēŋinen dīpe?"

```
kīdi =du  kēŋi       =vi
rock =TO  question =OUT
```

```
zō  =tu   liye =du   diri =s     bavano    lī  =ka     =va =za
Q   =INT  1SG  =to   [2SG  =at   foot.INS  1SG =touch  =NOM]=PATH
```

```
sēŋi      =nen  dī  =pe
warning =WITH  2SG =FAIL
```

I asked the rock, "Why did you not warn me about stepping on you?"

Kīdiya rūsuvi, "Dōtu pīŋinen sōronen kīdis līŋi."

```
kīdi =ya    rūsu  =vi
rock =CAUS reply =OUT
```

```
dō   =tu  pīŋi       =nen  sōro =nen  kīdi =s    lī  =ŋi
this =INT meanness =WITH  word =WITH  rock =LOC  1SG =MOVE
```

The rock replied, "Because I am a mean talking rock."

Kīdipa sōroko lī kāhis pīŋira, atuda liyeya ebeves dimidimi kīdira.

```
kīdi =pa    sōro =ko    lī  kāhi =s    pīŋi       =ra
rock =POSS word =from  1SG belly =LOC meanness =GO
```

```
atuda  liye =ya    ebeve =s    dimidimi    kīdi =ra
and.so 1SG  =CAUS sea    =LOC with.force rock =GO
```

The rock's words made me angry, so I threw the rock into the sea.

Venala duruno līdu kīdipeyi zovala.

```
venala duruno  lī  =du  kīdi =pe   =yi    zovala
never  eye.INS 1SG =TO rock =FAIL =CONT somewhen
```

I never saw the rock again.

Rūnunen Yēre

Pēya rūnudu Tābuniko indapa yēreno. Namaya tāruko kegemo nā rūnura, uduris ēlo, ātu ēta, nā runukavas ēka rusurusu. Dō yēres sāmetu Pēyas kūŋime.

Zēyes lūvus sā rūnuse. Samaya tāruko kegemo ēra, uduris ēlo. Sēkutas ētato. Samaya ranarana sēkutaŋi, baŋibaŋi rūnupe atada. Tābuniko indaya rīnivi, samas ririnivi. Nūrunen Pēyaŋina, atuda nā ŋākaza sāra dimidimi. Namas sāpe, ātu pēzis sāra. Ŋūyako zāme tālili rūnunen sā īŋi. Dōtu ālas aŋuyas Pēya rūnuse.

Coyote saw Cottontail's children playing. They plucked their eyes from their face, tossed them up in the air, they fell back down and were caught in their eye-sockets. Coyote wanted to play. His eyes were black and shiny. He plucked them from his face and tossed them up in the air. They stopped on a sekuta tree. He shook the sekuta tree, but the eyes failed to come down. Cottontail's children laughed, they mocked him. Coyote got angry and chased them. He did not catch them, and he left. He had to make new eyes from pine sap. That's why Coyote's eyes are yellow now.

Pēya rūnudu Tābuniko indapa yēreno.

Pēya	**rūnu**	**=du**	**Tābuni**	**=ko**	**inda**	**=pa**	**yēre**	**=no**
Coyote	eye	=TO	Cottontail	=FROM	child.PL	=POSS	game	=COME

Coyote saw Cottontail's children playing.

Namaya tāruko kegemo nā rūnura, uduris ēlo, ātu ēta, nā runukavas ēka rusurusu.

nama	**=ya**	**tāru**	**=ko**	**kegemo**	**nā**	**rūnu**	**=ra**
3RApl	=CAUS	face	=FROM	finger.INS	3RApl	eye	=GO

uduri	**=s**	**ē**	**=lo**	**ātu**	**ē**	**=ta**
air	=LOC	3INpl	=UP	and.then	3INpl	=DOWN

nā	**runukava**	**=s**	**ē**	**=ka**	**rusurusu**
3RApl	eye-socket	=LOC	3INpl	=TOUCH	repeatedly

They plucked their eyes from their face, tossed them up in the air, they fell back down and were caught in their eye-sockets.

Dō yēres sāmetu Pēyas kūŋime.

dō	**yēre**	**=s**	**sā**	**=me**	**=tu**	**Pēya**	**=s**	**kūŋi**	**=me**
this	game	=LOC	3ANsg	=INTO	=INT	Coyote	=LOC	want	=INTO

Coyote wanted to play.

Zēyes lūvus sā rūnuse.

zēye	**=s**	**lūvu**	**=s**	**sā**	**rūnu**	**=se**
black	=LOC	shiny	=LOC	3RAsg	eyes	=STAY

His eyes were black and shiny.

Samaya tāruko kegemo ēra, uduris ēlo.

sama	**=ya**	**tāru**	**=ko**	**kegemo**	**ē**	**=ra**
3RAsg	=CAUS	face	=FROM	finger.INS	3INpl	=GO

uduri	**=s**	**ē**	**=lo**
sky	=LOC	3INpl	=UP

He plucked them from his face and tossed them up in the air.

Sēkutas ētato.

sēkuta	**=s**	**ē**	**=ta**	**=to**
sekuta.tree	=LOC	3INpl	=DOWN	=STOP

They stopped on a sekuta tree.

Samaya ranarana sēkutaŋi, baŋibaŋi rūnupe atada.

sama	**=ya**	**ranarana**	**sēkuta**	**=ŋi**
3RAsg	=CAUS	shaking	sekuta	=MOVE

baŋibaŋi	**rūnu**	**=pe**	**atada**
but	eyes	=FAIL	downwards

He shook the sekuta tree, but the eyes failed to come down.

Tābuniko indaya rīnivi, samas ririnivi.

Tābuni	**=ko**	**inda**	**=ya**	**rīni**	**=vi**
Cottontail	=FROM	child.PL	=CAUS	laughter	=OUT

sama	**=s**	**ririni**	**=vi**
3RAsg	=LOC	mockery	=OUT

Cottontail's children laughed, they mocked him.

Nūrunen Pēyaŋina, atuda nā ŋākaza sāra dimidimi.

nūru	**=nen**	**Pēya**	**=ŋi**	**=na**
anger	=WITH	Coyote	=MOVE	=START

atuda	**nā**	**ŋāka**	**=za**	**sā**	**=ra**	**dimidimi**
and.so	3RApl	back	=PATH	3RAsg	=GO	with.force

Coyote got angry and chased them.

Namas sāpe, ātu pēzis sāra.

nama	=s	sā	=pe	ātu	pēzi	=s	sā	=ra
3RApl	=LOC	3RAsg	=FAIL	and.then	away	=LOC	3RAsg	=GO

He did not catch them, and he left.

Ŋūyako zāme tālili rūnunen sā īŋi.

ŋūya	=ko	zā	=me
[pine.sap	=FROM	INpl	=INTO]RC

tālili	rūnu	=nen	sā	ī	=ŋi
new	eye	=WITH	3RAsg	3ANsg	=MOVE

He had to make new eyes from pine sap.

Dōtu ālas aŋuyas Pēya rūnuse.

dō	=tu	āla	=s	aŋuya	=s	Pēya	rūnu	=se
this	=INT	now	=LOC	yellow	=LOC	Coyote	eye	=STAY

That's why Coyote's eyes are yellow now.

Ēlekeko ūri Lōhonen

Ēlekeko ūri lōhonen, keŋikeŋinen neneŋi, neneko ŋō tākakas ŋedaŋi? Nā rūnudu mēde bānas dahidahi ŋēŋi kēneno. Mēde bānako pēzis kēnerada kēhinen zōŋihi, ŋō tākakas zōŋihi. Lōhoya sā sēlevinavako kēhimena. Lōhoya ŋō sēlevi, ŋō kālavi, baŋibaŋi mēde bānas dahidahi kēneŋiyi. Lōhoya kēhimeto ātu ēlekeko ūriya sā derelevinavako kēhimena. Samaya ēlekeko sākako mēde sōnos ōloŋira, pēzis kālara. Lāmanas lāyilona, tēne lāmanas sēlese, zēyelo. Ŋō zēyes lāyilohida kēnes dēlime. Mēde bānako pēzis kēnera, māras sāra. Dōtu neneko ŋō tākakas ēlekeko ūriŋi.

The south wind and the sun, the pair were arguing who was the stronger of the two. They saw a woman lying down under a tree. Who could make the woman move away from under the tree would be the stronger. The sun started the task by starting to emit sunlight. The sun emitted more light and more heat, but the woman kept lying down under the tree. The sun stopped, and the south wind started by blowing his breath. He pushed the clouds from the southern mountains to over the tree, and he pushed away the warmth. The sky started to be hidden, and all the light was hidden, and the darkness grew. The woman thought the

sky would grow darker. The woman left from uder the tree and went home. Therefore, the south wind is the stronger of the two.

ēlekeko ūri lōhonen, keŋikeŋinen neneŋi, neneko ŋō tākakas ŋedaŋi?

ēleke =ko   ūri lōho =nen keŋikeŋi =nen   nene =ŋi
south =FROM wind sun =WITH argument =WITH pair =MOVE

nene =ko   ŋō   tākaka =s   ŋeda =ŋi
pair =FROM more strong =LOC who =MOVE

The south wind and the sun, the pair were arguing who was the stronger of the two.

Nā rūnudu mēde bānas dahidahi ŋēŋi kēneno.

nā   rūnu =du mēde bāna =s   dahidahi
3RApl eye =TO tree foot =LOC lying.down

ŋē   =ŋi   kēne   =no
ANsg =MOVE woman =COME

They saw a woman lying down under a tree.

Mēde bānako pēzis kēnerada kēhinen ŋedaŋihi, ŋō tākakas ŋedaŋihi.

mēde bāna =ko   pēzi =s   kēne   =ra =da
tree foot =FROM away =LOC woman =GO =RES

kēhi =nen ŋeda =ŋi   =hi ŋō   tākaka =s   ŋeda =ŋi   =hi
task =with who =MOVE =POT more strong =LOC who =MOVE =POT

Who could make the woman move away from under the tree would be the stronger.

Lōhoya sā sēlevinavako kēhimena.

lōho =ya   sā   sēle =vi =na   =va =ko
sun =CAUS 3RAsg light =OUT =START =NOM =FROM

kēhi =me   =na
task =INTO =START

The sun started the task by starting to emit sunlight.

Lōhoya ŋō sēlevi, ŋō kālavi, baŋibaŋi mēde bānas dahidahi kēneŋiyi.

lōho =ya   ŋō   sēle =vi ŋō   kāla =vi
sun =CAUS more light =OUT more heat =OUT

baŋibaŋi mēde bāna =s   dahidahi   kēne =ŋi   =yi
but   tree foot =LOC lying.down woman =MOVE =CONT

The sun emitted more light and more heat, but the woman kept lying down under the tree.

Lōhoya kēhimeto ātu ēlekeko ūriya sā derelevinavako kēhimena.

lōho	=ya	kēhi	=me	=to	ātu
sun	=CAUS	task	=INTO	=STOP	and.then

ēleke	=ko	ūri	=ya	sā	derele	=vi	=na	=va	=ko
south	=FROM	wind	=CAUS	3RAsg	breath	=OUT	=START	=NOM	=FROM

kēhi	=me	=na
task	=INTO	=START

The sun stopped, and the south wind started by blowing his breath.

Samaya ēlekeko sākako mēde sōnos ōloŋira, pēzis kālara.

sama	=ya	ēleke	=ko	sāka	=ko	mēde	sōno	=s
3RAsg	=CAUS	south	=FROM	mountain	=FROM	tree	top	=LOC

ōloŋi	=ra	pēzi	=s	kāla	=ra
cloud	=GO	away	=LOC	warmth	=GO

He pushed the clouds from the southern mountains to over the tree, and he pushed away the warmth.

Lāmanas lāyilona, tēne lāmanas sēlese, zēyelo.

lāmana	=s	lāyi	=lo	=na	tēne	lāmana	=s	sēle	=se
hidden	=LOC	sky	=UP	=START	all	hidden	=LOC	light	=STAY

zēye	=lo
dark	=UP

The sky started to be hidden, and all the light was hidden, and the darkness grew.

Ŋō zēyes lāyilohida kēnes dēlime.

ŋō	zēye	=s	lāyi	=lo	=hi	=da	kēne	=s	dēli	=me
more	dark	=LOC	sky	=UP	=POT	=RES	woman	=LOC	idea	=INTO

The woman thought the sky would grow darker.

Mēde bānako pēzis kēnera, māras sāra.

mēde	bāna	=ko	pēzi	=s	kēne	=ra	māra	=s	sā	=ra
tree	foot	=FROM	away	=LOC	woman	=GO	home	=LOC	3RAsg	=GO

The woman left from under the tree and went home.

Dōtu neneko ŋō tākakas ēlekeko ūriŋi.

dō	=tu	nene	=ko	ŋō	tākaka	=s	ēleke	=ko	ūri	=ŋi
this	=INT	pair	=FROM	more	strong	=LOC	south	=FROM	wind	=MOVE

Therefore, the south wind is the stronger of the two.

Nūvuza Tāni

Nūvu bērenen kūmuza zōse tānis dōse. Bāsas sā sōnose, kārus sā ūsuse.

Ŋō alayos nīkendanen sāŋiyivako samas etede pīŋime, atuda pēzis sāra, venendanen sāŋiyi. Nīkendanen sāŋiyihida samas bōlome, samaya namanen ŋīri kegevemeziyida namas zēnimehi. Ŋō gōlima nāreles sāŋiyi, samaya kūŋinen zāse ŋīri kegeveme.Venendanen sāŋiyivas ŋīri gōliko sāpa lāka āzis lēnes ŋō pobomoza ŋō pīdiza ŋō pēreteza ŋō mūruza sāka.

Zō zālis kīnis lūŋita baŋibaŋi. Gōlis kalatepe gohotepe lakatepe sāra. Samadu duruno pēzi yūtuko sēleno. Nūvupa yūtuko sēles hāse. Hadadu lūŋira tanatana.

Lūŋiya sōrovi, "Diriya liyedu tā gōhorahi?"

Kūmuya rūsuvi, "Bē! Liyes ēmezitu līpa vīri gōhose."

"Dīpa yūtuza tā kālas līŋinahi?"

"Kālas līŋizitu vīri yūtuse."

"Ŋīri kēle mūruza dīka. Dōtu dīpa yūtuza tā kālas līŋinahitu vene zēninen dīŋi, liyeya lī sātaza ān mūrurazi."

Ātu Nūvuya rūluvi, "Yedako pēzis īra! Liyetu yāse, kegevenen ŋēpe vekeve yendada yāvu!"

Yōko sīŋi yāha mēdes lūŋira. Mēde yāha sātas ŋēlona lūŋidu kūmuŋi zenizeni. Lūŋiya pēretenen mēde kigiviko ōno dāvara. Sā sātaza hāra. Ātu samaya

zīmivina, zīmiko kerekeremena.

Udurinona, yamaya ŋō zēye ōloŋira, lāmanas tēne lāyise. Tā tarataratana, lāka kāhis Nūvura. Tānas rēŋirana, kēses ī gāravina. Lākaza tānas rēŋirayi, imbako pēzis ŋō pobomo ŋō pīdi ŋō pērete ŋō mūru ēra. Ŋō tānas īrayi, imbako pēzis lākara. Mēdeko mēdedu Nūvura tanatana, ŋīri yāha mēdes oloyo sāpe. Ŋō tānas rēŋirayi, imbako pēzis Nūvu īra.

Pēzis yalata zāra Nūvu sazarudu lūŋi sāraŋiyi. Nūvuko nūvume, imbako sāruviyi nuvunuvu.

This is a story about a man with the name Nūvu. His head was bad and his tongue was rough.

As more time passed his dwelling with neighbors filled him with pain, and so he went away, and lived with nobody. He believed that if he continued to live with neighbors, they would expect him to work with them. Many times he was alone, and he worked on what he wanted. After dwelling with nobody for a lone time, he had in a pile outside his hut many spears, many baskets, many knives, and many mats.

One night a star fell down unexpectedly. It went for a long time, cold, hungry, without shelter. It saw a light from a distant campfire. The light was from Nūvu's campfire. The star went to it quickly.

The star said, "Would you give me a little bit of food?"

The man replied, "No! My insufficient food is for me to eat."

"May I become warm near your campfire?"

"The insufficient campfire is for me to become warm."

"You have some fine mats. Because you do not allow me to become warm near your

campfire, I will take one mat."

And then Nūvu shouted, "Move away from those! They are for me, not for lazy people who do not work!"

The star went to a tall smooth tree. The man expectantly watched the star who climbed up a smooth trunk. The star removed a large piece of bark from the tree with a knife. He put it around his body.

The winds start to come, they push many dark clouds, and the whole sky is hidden. A little bit of rain starts to fall, and Nūvu goes inside the hut. The river starts to flow and its water starts to cover the camp. The river continued to flow around the hut, and it took away the many spears and baskets and knives and mats. The river continued to flow more, and it took away the hut. From tree to tree Nūvu went quickly, but he failed to go to the tops of the smooth trees. The river continued to flow even more, and it took away Nūvu.

The star continued to listen to Nūvu's voice fading away. Nūvu became an owl, and it continues to cry out mournfully.

Nūvu bērenen kūmuza zōse tānis dōse.

nūvu	bēre	=nen	kūmu	=za	tāni	=s	dō	=se
Nūvu	name	=WITH	man	=PATH	story	=LOC	this	=STAY

This is a story about a man with the name Nūvu.

Bāsas sā sōnose, kārus sā ūsuse.

bāsa	=s	sā	sōno	=se	kāru	=s	sā	ūsu	=se
bad	=LOC	3RAsg	head	=STAY	rough	=LOC	3RAsg	tongue	=STAY

His head was bad and his tongue was rough.

Ŋō alayos nīkendanen sāŋiyivako samas etede pīŋime, atuda pēzis sāra, venendanen sāŋiyi.

ŋō	alayo	=s	nīkenda	=nen
more	time.passed	=LOC	neighbor.PL	=WITH

sā	=ŋi	=yi	=va	=ko	sama	=s	etede	pīŋi	=me
3RAsg	=MOVE	=CONT	=NOM	=FROM	3RAsg	=LOC	filled	pain	=INTO

```
atuda  pēzi =s   sā   =ra venenda =nen  sā   =ŋi  =yi
and.so away =LOC 3RAsg =GO nobody  =WITH 3RAsg =MOVE =CONT
```
As more time passed his dwelling with neighbors filled him with pain, and so he went away, and lived with nobody.

Nīkendanen sāŋiyihida samas bōlome, samaya namanen ŋīri kegevemeziyida namas zēnimehi.
```
nīkenda      =nen sā   =ŋi   =yi  =hi  =da sama  =s
neighbor.PL =WITH 3RAsg =MOVE =CONT =POT =RES 3RAsg =LOC

bōlo  =me   sama  =ya   nama  =nen  ŋīri
belief =INTO 3RAsg =CAUS 3RApl =WITH PL

kegeve  =me  =yi  =zi =da nama  =s   zēni =me   =hi
activity =INTO =CONT =FUT =RES 3RApl =LOC expect =INTO =POT
```
He believed that if he continued to live with neighbors, they would expect him to work with them.

Ŋō gōlima nāreles sāŋiyi, samaya kūŋinen zāse ŋīri kegeveme.
```
ŋō   gōli      =ma   nārele          =s   sā   =ŋi   =yi
many long.time =THRU solitary.person =LOC 3RAsg =MOVE =CONT

sama =ya   kūŋi =nen zā  =se       ŋīri kegeve  =me
3RAsg =CAUS [want =WITH INpl =STAY]RC PL   activity =INTO
```
Many times he was alone, and he worked on what he wanted.

Venendanen sāŋiyivas ŋīri gōliko sāpa lāka āzis lēnes ŋō pobomoza ŋō pīdiza ŋō pēreteza ŋō mūruza sāka.
```
venenda =nen sā   =ŋi  =yi  =va =s   ŋīri
nobody  =WITH 3RAsg =MOVE =CONT =NOM =LOC PL

gōli      =ko   sā   =pa  lāka āzi     =s   lēne =s
long.time =FROM 3RAsg =POSS hut  outside =LOC pile =LOC

ŋō   pobomo =za  ŋō   pīdi  =za  ŋō   pērete =za
many spear  =PATH many basket =PATH many knife  =PATH

ŋō   mūru =za  sā   =ka
many mat  =PATH 3RAsg =TOUCH
```
After dwelling with nobody for a lone time, he had in a pile outside his hut many spears, many baskets, many knives, and many mats.

Zō zālis kīnis lūŋita baŋibaŋi.

zō	zāli	=s	kīni	=s	lūŋi	=ta	baŋibaŋi
some	night	=LOC	land	=LOC	star	=DOWN	unexpectedly

One night a star fell down unexpectedly.

Gōlis kalatepe gohotepe lakatepe sāra.

gōli	=s	kalatepe	gohotepe	lakatepe	sā	=ra
long.time	=LOC	warmless	foodless	shelterless	3RAsg	=GO

It went for a long time, cold, hungry, without shelter.

Samadu duruno pēzi yūtuko sēleno.

sama	=du	duruno	pēzi	yūtu	=ko	sēle	=no
3RAsg	=TO	eye.INS	far	campfire	=FROM	light	=COME

It saw a light from a distant campfire.

Nūvupa yūtuko sēles hāse.

nūvu	=pa	yūtu	=ko	sēle	=s	hā	=se
Nūvu	=POSS	campfire	=FROM	light	=LOC	3INsg	=STAY

The light was from Nūvu's campfire.

Hadadu lūŋira tanatana.

hada	=du	lūŋi	=ra	tanatana
3INsg	=TO	star	=GO	quickly

The star went to it quickly.

Lūŋiya sōrovi, "Diriya liyedu tā gōhorahi?"

lūŋi	=ya	sōro	=vi	diri	=ya	liye	=du	tā	gōho	=ra	=hi
star	=CAUS	word	=OUT	2SG	=CAUS	1SG	=TO	few	food	=GO	=POT

The star said, "Would you give me a little bit of food?"

Kūmuya rūsuvi, "Bē! Liyes ēmezitu līpa vīri gōhose."

kūmu	=ya	rūsu	=vi	bē!	liye	=s
man	=CAUS	reply	=OUT	no!	1SG	=LOC

ē	=me	=zi	=tu	lī	=pa	vīri	gōho	=se
3INpl	=INTO	=FUT	=INT	1SG	=POSS	not.enough	food	=STAY

The man replied, "No! My insufficient food is for me to eat."

"Dīpa yūtuza tā kālas līŋinahi?"

dī	=pa	yūtu	=za	tā	kāla	=s	lī	=ŋi	=na	=hi
2SG	=POSS	campfire	=PATH	few	warm	=LOC	1SG	=MOVE	=START	=POT

"May I become warm near your campfire?"

"Kālas līŋizitu vīri yūtuse."

kāla	=s	lī	=ŋi	=zi	=tu	vīri	yūtu	=se
warm	=LOC	1SG	=MOVE	=FUT	=INT	not.enough	campfire	=STAY

"The insufficient campfire is for me to become warm."

"Ŋīri kēle mūruza dīka.

ŋīri	kēle	mūru	=za	dī	=ka
PL	fine	rug	=PATH	2SG	=TOUCH

"You have some fine mats.

Dōtu dīpa yūtuza tā kālas līŋinahitu vene zēninen dīŋi, liyeya lī sātaza ān mūrurazi."

dō	=tu	dī	=pa	yūtu	=za	tā	kāla	=s
this	=INT	2SG	=POSS	campfire	=PATH	few	warm	=LOC

lī	=ŋi	=na	=hi	=tu	vene	zēni	=nen	dī	=ŋi
1SG	=MOVE	=START	=POT	=INT	no	expect	=WITH	2SG	=MOVE

liye	=ya	lī	sāta	=za	ān	mūru	=ra	=zi
1SG	=CAUS	1SG	body	=PATH	one	mat	=GO	=FUT

Because you do not allow me to become warm near your campfire, I will take one mat."

Ātu Nūvuya rūluvi, "Yedako pēzis īra! Liyetu yāse, kegevenen ŋēpe vekeve yendada yāvu!"

ātu	Nūvu	=ya	rūlu	=vi	yeda	=ko
and.then	Nūvu	=CAUS	shout	=OUT	3INpl	=FROM

pēzi	=s	ī	=ra	liye	=tu	yā	=se
away	=LOC	3ANsg	=GO	1SG	=INT	3INpl	=STAY

kegeve	=nen	ŋē	=pe	vekeve	yenda	=da	yā	=vu
[work	=WITH	3ANsg	=FAIL]RC	lazy	people	=RES	3INpl	=NOT

And then Nūvu shouted, "Move away from those! They are for me, not for lazy people who do not work!"

Yōko sīŋi yāha mēdes lūŋira.

yō	=ko	sīŋi	yāha	mēde	=s	lūŋi	=ra
there	=FROM	tall	smooth	tree	=LOC	star	=GO

The star went to a tall smooth tree.

Mēde yāha sātas ŋēlona lūŋidu kūmuŋi zenizeni.

mēde	yāha	sāta	=s	ŋē	=lo	=na
tree	smooth	trunk	=LOC	3ANsg	=UP	=START

lūŋi	=du	kūmu	=ŋi	zenizeni
star	=TO	man	=MOVE	expectantly

The man expectantly watched the star who climbed up a smooth trunk.

Lūŋiya pēretenen mēde kigiviko ōno dāvara.

lūŋi	=ya	pērete	=nen	mēde	kigivi	=ko	ōno	dāva	=ra
star	=CAUS	knife	=WITH	tree	bark	=FROM	big	piece	=GO

The star removed a large piece of bark from the tree with a knife.

Sā sātaza hāra.

sā	sāta	=za	hā	=ra
3RAsg	body	=PATH	3INsg	=GO

He put it around his body.

Ātu samaya zīmivina, zīmiko kerekeremena.

ātu	sama	=ya	zīmi	=vi	=na
and.then	3RAsg	=CAUS	music	=OUT	=START

zīmi	=ko	kerekere	=me	=na
music	=FROM	magic	=INTO	=START

And then he began to sing, and to make magic from the singing.

Udurinona, yamaya ŋō zēye ōloŋira, lāmanas tēne lāyise.

uduri	=no	=na	yama	=ya	ŋō	zēye	ōloŋi	=ra
winds	=COME	=START	3ANpl	=CAUS	many	dark	cloud	=GO

lāmana	=s	tēne	lāyi	=se
hidden	=LOC	all	sky	=STAY

The winds start to come, they push many dark clouds, and the whole sky is hidden.

Tā tarataratana, lāka kāhis Nūvura.

tā	taratara	=ta	=na	lāka	kāhi	=s	Nūvu	=ra
few	rain	=DOWN	=START	hut	inside	=LOC	Nūvu	=GO

A little bit of rain starts to fall, and Nūvu goes inside the hut.

Tānas rēŋirana, kēses ī gāravina.

tāna	=s	rēŋi	=ra	=na	kēse	=s	ī	gāra	=vi	=na
flow	=LOC	river	=GO	=START	camp	=LOC	3ANsg	water	=OUT	=START

The river starts to flow and its water starts to cover the camp.

Lākaza tānas rēŋirayi, imbako pēzis ŋō pobomo ŋō pīdi ŋō pērete ŋō mūru ēra.

lāka	=za	tāna	=s	rēŋi	=ra	=yi
hut	=PATH	flow	=LOC	river	=GO	=CONT

imba	=ko	pēzi	=s	ŋō	pobomo	ŋō	pīdi
3ANsg	=FROM	away	=LOC	many	spear	many	basket

ŋō	pērete	ŋō	mūru	ē	=ra
many	knife	many	mat	3INpl	=GO

The river continued to flow around the hut, and it took away the many spears and baskets and knives and mats.

Ŋō tānas īrayi, imbako pēzis lākara.

ŋō	tāna	=s	ī	=ra	=yi	imba	=ko	pēzi	=s	lāka	=ra
much	flow	=LOC	3ANsg	=GO	=CONT	3ANsg	=FROM	away	=LOC	hut	=GO

The river continued to flow more, and it took away the hut.

Mēdeko mēdedu Nūvura tanatana, ŋīri yāha mēdes oloyo sāpe.

mēde	=ko	mēde	=du	Nūvu	=ra	tanatana
tree	=FROM	tree	=TO	Nūvu	=GO	quickly

ŋīri	yāha	mēde	=s	oloyo	sā	=pe
PL	smooth	tree	=LOC	upwards	3RAsg	=FAIL

From tree to tree Nūvu went quickly, but he failed to go to the tops of the smooth trees.

Ŋō tānas rēŋirayi, imbako pēzis Nūvu īra.

ŋō	tāna	=s	rēŋi	=ra	=yi
much	flow	=LOC	river	=GO	=CONT

```
imba  =ko    pēzi =s    Nūvu ī       =ra
3ANsg =FROM away =LOC Nūvu 3ANsg =GO
```
The river continued to flow even more, and it took away Nūvu.

Pēzis yalata zāra Nūvu sazarudu lūŋi sāraŋiyi.
```
 pēzi =s    yalata zā      =ra     Nūvu sazaru =du
[away =LOC dying  3INsg =GO]RC Nūvu voice  =TO
lūŋi sāra =ŋi    =yi
star ear  =MOVE =CONT
```
The star continued to listen to Nūvu's voice fading away.

Nūvuko nūvume, imbako sāruviyi nuvunuvu.
```
Nūvu =ko    nūvu =me    imba  =ko    sāru =vi  =yi    nuvunuvu
Nūvu =FROM owl  =INTO 3ANsg =CAUS cry  =OUT =CONT mournfully
```
Nūvu became an owl, and it continues to cry out mournfully.

Dedaloza Tāni

Tītile goligolinen līri Keretas pēzis mārako ŋēra Dedaloŋi. Samas mōloma sānovas zōse lākako yīmimime. Dō līriko sārazitu samas gōlima etede kūŋime, baŋibaŋi pobohos ebevese. Ēvi, "Kīniza tadanuza Keretas lāsa Mīnoka, ada korikoris lāyise. Lāyiza līrazi. Lada teneteneza Mīnoka, yezi uduriza sāki."

Vutondo tudutus Dedaloki, samaya naranarako tālilime. Samaya ŋamaŋamas iŋiŋiko siziŋidu ŋīri tīninira. Pānya iŋisiŋi siziniko zōme nīsizi zimivivadu dōse. Samaya aŋani dāvas tāva dāvas menepevi, zāra tīninis īsi bevelime. Tondo tūvuko nene zāse ŋandako dēlinen dīŋihi.

Sōvoya zāme kegevedu duruno Dedaloko īsi kōro Ikaroŋi seresere. Samadu sākavako seŋipe, atuda tīninis, kegemo mēzis ēsenada menepes, yēremevanen sōvoya vobaŋi kegevemevama sāka. Ātu sōtos pēsizi tīninise, tīdiko uraŋiraŋis nene yalanu zōŋi ŋandanen ēmele sāŋi.

Kōrodu rondonen sōvoŋi, "Ikaro yī, aŋani tōnoza dīrahi. Ebevedu dīrahi, yā gāranen tūmus tīninilohi. Lōhodu dīrahi, tīninis sā nāluvihi. Diridu tātavi:

aŋani tōnoza īra. Ebeve, lōho, aŋaniza nenema īra. Lī ŋākaza īno, tōnoza īra."

Samaya atuvuza tūtuvi, ātu kōro ŋāmas nene tālili ŋandaka. Ranaranas zāse kāsanen sōvoya kōros pēzisi kānaka. Zāra tīnininen uduris sōvolo. Īsidu iridi zāse rūnunen mīrimevanen atuvuza tūtunen zōŋi tūvudu Dedaloŋi, kōropa ŋandadu iridi zāse rūnunen zāŋi ŋandanen uduriza Dedalora. Kīnis yendaŋi -- elirale, garudale, goholoye -- duruno uduriza māŋi neneno, atuda namas ēriza neneŋida bōlome.

Garaka līris nāki, andanen sōvoko nonopezinen kōrolo. Sīŋi uduris sālozitu samas kūŋime, sōvopa tōnoko runurunu sāra. Lōhoko mēzis menepesena, pobolos tīninisena. Uduridu dimidimi kōro vubiri tākaka rusurusu. Yedas sātavama gāras bēreme. Sōronen andatepe sōvoŋi, sōvoza āla sāpe: Ikaro yī, zōtos dīŋi? Zōtodu duruno līŋi? Ēvi: Ikaro yī, ālas duruno tadanu sōnos zāra tīninidu sāŋi, samaya sāpa tudutus bāsavi. Ātu samaya ekegis kōro sātara, dōma kīnis kōropa bēremeyi, Ikariya.

Once upon a time, Dedalo, who is far away from home, is a long long time on the island Kereta. Love for the huts that are in the place he was born is in him. For a long time a great desire to leave the island is in him, but the seas are blocked. He said: Mīno chief in Crete holds the land and the waves, yet the sky is unblocked. I will go by sky. Though Mino holds everything, yet he does not hold the winds."

Dedalus left unknown arts behind, and made something new from nature. He placed the feathers shoulder to shoulder from the shortest to the tallest. These are like the pipes Pan made from different-sized reeds. He covered the middle and low parts with wax, and made a slight curve in the placed feathers. You could be with the idea that the two wings are from a real bird.

Dedalo's child boy Ikaro was standing and watching his father's work. Having no warning of the danger of touching, he grasped the feathers, manipulated the wax until soft, and impeded his father's unusual work with games. And then, after the last feather was placed,

the maker hung in the air with two stretched out wings that moved.

The father instructed his son, "You take the middle path, Ikaro. If you go towards the sea, the feathers could become heavy with water. If you go towards the sun, fire could cover the feathers. I command you: take the middle path. Sea, sun, take the middle between the two. Follow my back. Take the path."

He gave a lesson in flying and then put the new wings on the boy's shoulders. The father's hands shook, and he gave the boy a final caress. Father jumped into the air with moving feathers. Like a bird giving a lesson in flying and looking with care back at a child, D flew through the air with moving wings and backwards-looking eyes to the boy's wings. People on land--fisher, shepherd, farmer-- saw the pair fly through the air and believed them to be gods.

They went past the Greek islands and the boy felt more and more joy and gained more and more distance from the father. He wanted to fly high in the air, and forgetting the consequences left his father's path. The sun softened the wax and pulled apart the feathers. The boy's bare arms repeatedly hit at the air. The waters acquired a name through his falling into them. The joyless father, now not a father, said: Ikaro, where are you? Where do I look for you? He said, "Ikaro!" when he saw the placed feathers on the tops of the waves and damned his arts. Then he put the body of his son in a grave and the land is named for the boy: Ikariya.

Tītile goligolinen līri Keretas pēzis mārako ŋēra Dedaloŋi.
```
tītile    goligoli      =nen   līri   Kereta   =s
PAST+NFH long.long.time =WITH [island Kereta] =LOC
  pēzi     =s    māra =ko   ŋē   =ra    Dedalo =ŋi
[[far.away =LOC home =FROM ANsg =go]RC Dedalo]=MOVE
```
Once upon a time, Dedalo, who is far away from home, is a long long time on the island Crete.

Samas mōloma sānovas zōse lākako yīmimime.
```
sama =s     mōlo =ma  sā   =no  =va =s   zō   =se
3RAsg =LOC [[womb =THRU 3ANsg =COME =NOM =LOC INsg =STAY]RC
```

```
lāka =ko    yīmimi      =me
hut ]=FROM attachment =INTO
```
Love for the huts that are in the place he was born is in him.

Dō līriko sārazitu samas gōlima etede kūŋime, baŋibaŋi pobohos ebevese.
```
 dō    līri  =ko   sā    =ra =zi  =tu
[this island =FROM 3RAsg =GO =FUT]=INT
sama =s   gōli      =ma    etede      kūŋi   =me
3RAsg =LOC long.time =THRU [very.full desire]=INTO
baŋibaŋi poboho  =s    ebeve =se
but      blocked =LOC seas  =STAY
```
For a long time a great desire to leave the island is in him, but the seas are blocked.

Ēvi, "Kīniza tadanuza Keretas lāsa Mīnoka, ada korikoris lāyise.
```
Ē     =vi  kīni =za    tadanu =za
3INpl =OUT land =PATH waves  =PATH
Kereta =s    lāsa  Mīno =ka
Kereta =LOC [chief Mīno]=TOUCH
āda korikori =s    lāyi =se
yet open      =LOC sky  =STAY
```
He said: Mīno chief in Crete holds the land and the waves, yet the sky is unblocked.

Lāyiza līrazi.
```
Lāyi =za    lī  =ra =zi
Sky  =PATH 1SG =GO =FUT
```
I will go by sky.

Lada teneteneza Mīnoka, yezi uduriza sāki."
```
Lada    tenetene    =za    Mīno =ka
Though everything =PATH Mīno =touch
yezi uduri =za    sā    =ki
but  winds =PATH 3RAsg =BY
```
Though Mino holds everything, yet he does not hold the winds."

Vutondo tudutus Dedaloki, samaya naranarako tālilime.
```
vutondo tudutu =s    Dedalo =ki
unknown arts    =LOC Dedalo =BY
```

```
sama    =ya     naranara =ko    tālili =me
3RAsg  =CAUS nature   =FROM new    =INTO
```
Dedalus left unknown arts behind, and made something new from nature.

Samaya ŋamaŋamas iŋiŋiko siziŋidu ŋīri tīninirayi.

```
Sama   =ya     ŋamaŋama              =s   iŋiŋi    =ko
3RAsg =CAUS shoulder-to-shoulder =LOC shortest =FROM
siziŋi =du  ŋīri    tīnini =ra
tallest =TO [enough feather]=go
```
He placed the feathers shoulder to shoulder from the shortest to the tallest.

Pānya iŋisiŋi siziniko zōme nīsizi zimivivadu dōse.

```
  Pān =ya     iŋisiŋi              sizini =ko    zō   =me
[[Pān =CAUS different.sized reed   =FROM INsg =INTO]RC
nīsizi      zimiviva =du dō    =se
hand-made pipe]      =TO this =STAY
```
These are like the pipes Pan made from different-sized reeds.

Samaya aŋani dāvas tāva dāvas menepevi, zāra tīninis īsi bevelime.

```
sama   =ya     aŋani dāva =s    tāva dāva =s    menepe =vi
3RAsg =CAUS middle part =LOC low  part =LOC wax     =OUT
 zā   =ra     tīnini =s    īsi    beveli =me
[INpl =GO]RC feather =LOC [slight curve ]=INTO
```
He covered the middle and low parts with wax, and made a slight curve in the placed feathers.

Tondo tūvuko nene zāse ŋandako dēlinen dīŋihi.

```
tondo tūvu =ko    nene zā   =se       ŋanda =ko
real  bird =FROM [two [INpl =STAY]RC wings]=FROM
dēli =nen  dī =ŋi    =hi
idea =WITH 2SG =MOVE =POT
```
You could be with the idea that the two wings are from a real bird.

Sōvoya zāme kegevedu duruno Dedaloko īsi kōro Ikaroŋi seresere.

```
  sōvo   =ya     zā   =me        kegeve =du
[[father =CAUS INpl =INTO]RC work]  =TO
```

duruno   Dedalo =ko   īsi   kōro Ikaro =ŋi   seresere
eyes.INS [Dedalo =FROM child son Ikaro]=MOVE standing

Dedalo's child boy Ikaro was standing and watching his father's work.

Samadu sākavako seŋipe, atuda tīninis, kegemo mēzis ēsenada menepes, yēremevanen sōvoya vobaŋi kegevemevama sāka.

Sama =du sā   =ka   =va =ko seŋi   =pe   atuda
3RAsg =TO 3RAsg =TOUCH =NOM =FROM danger =fail and.so

tīnini =s   kegemo   mēzi =s   ē   =se   =na   =da
feather =LOC finger.INS soft =LOC 3INpl =STAY =REPEAT =INT

menepe =s   yēre =me   =va =nen   sōvo   =ya
wax   =LOC [game =INTO =NOM]=with [father =CAUS

vobaŋi kegeve =me   =va =ma   sā   =ka
unusual work   =into =NOM]=THRU 3RAsg =TOUCH

Having no warning of the danger of touching, he grasped the feathers, manipulated the wax until soft, and impeded his father's unusual work with games.

Ātu sōtos pēsizi tīninise, tīdiko uraŋiraŋis nene yalanu zōŋi ŋandanen ēmele sāŋi.

Ātu   sōto =s   pēsizi tīnini =se
then place =LOC final   feather =STAY

tīdiko   uraŋiraŋi =s   nene yalanu
afterwards middle.air =LOC [two stretched

** zō =ŋi   ŋanda =nen ēmele sā   =ŋi**
[INsg =MOVE]RC wing] =WITH maker 3RAsg =MOVE

And then, after the last feather was placed, the maker hung in the air with two stretched out wings that moved.

Kōrodu rondonen sōvoŋi: Ikaro yī, aŋani tōnoza dīrahi.

kōro =du rondo   =nen sōvo   =ŋi
boy =TO instruction =WITH father =MOVE

Ikaro yī aŋani tōno =za   dī =ra =hi
Ikaro VOC middle path =PATH 2SG =GO =POT

The father instructed his son: You take the middle path, Ikaro.

Ebevedu dīrahi, yā gāranen tūmus tīninilohi.

ebeve	=du	dī	=ra	=hi
sea	=TO	2SG	=GO	=POT

yā	gāra	=nen	tūmu	=s	tīnini	=lo	=hi
3ANpl	water	=with	heavy	=LOC	feather	=UP	=POT

If you go towards the sea, the feathers could become heavy with water.

Lōhodu dīrahi, tīninis sā nāluvihi.

lōho	=du	dī	=ra	=hi
sun	=TO	2SG	=GO	=POT

tīnini	=s	sā	nālu	=vi	=hi
feather	=LOC	[3RAsg fire]=OUT	=POT

If you go towards the sun, fire could cover the feathers.

Diridu tāta hāvi: aŋani tōnoza īra.

diri	=du	tāta	=vi	aŋani	tōno	=za	ī	=ra
2SG	=TO	command	=OUT	middle	path	=PATH	3ANsg	=GO

I command you: take the middle path.

Ebeve, lōho, aŋaniza nenema īra.

ebeve	lōho	aŋani	=za	nene	=ma	ī	=ra
sea	sun	middle	=PATH	pair	=THRU	3ANsg	=GO

Sea, sun, take the middle between the two.

Lī ŋākaza īno, tōnoza īra.

lī	ŋāka	=za	ī	=no	tōno	=za	ī	=ra
1SG	back	=PATH	3ANsg	=COME	path	=PATH	3ANsg	=GO

Follow my back. Take the path.

Samaya atuvuza tūtuvi, ātu kōro ŋāmas nene tālili ŋandaka.

Sama	=ya	atuvu	=za	tūtu	=vi
3RAsg	=CAUS	flying	=along	lesson	=out

ātu	kōro	ŋāma	=s	nene	tālili	ŋanda	=ka
and.then	boy	shoulders	=at	pair	new	wings	=touch

He gave a lesson in flying and then put the new wings on the boy's shoulders.

Ranaranas zāse kāsanen sōvoya kōros pēzisi kānaka.

    Ranarana =s   zā   =se   kāsa =nen sōvo   =ya
    [[shaking =LOC INpl =STAY]RC hand]=WITH father =CAUS
    kōro =s   pēzisi kāna   =ka
    boy =LOC [final   endearment] =TOUCH

The father's hands shook, and he gave the boy a final caress.

Zāra tīnininen uduris sōvolo.

    zā   =ra   tīnini =nen uduri =s   sōvo   =lo
    [[INpl =GO]RC feather]=WITH air   =LOC father =UP

Father jumped into the air with moving feathers.

Īsidu iridi zāse rūnunen mīrimevanen atuvuza tūtunen zōŋi tūvudu Dedaloŋi,
kōropa ŋandadu iridi zāse rūnunen zāŋi ŋandanen uduriza Dedalora.

    īsi   =du   iridi   zā   =se   rūnu =nen
    [[child =TO [[backwards INpl =STAY]RC eyes]=WITH
    mīri =me =va =nen   atuvu =za   tūtu   =nen
    care =IN =NOM]=WITH [[flying =PATH lesson =WITH
    zō   =ŋi   tūvu =du Dedalo =ŋi
    ANsg]=MOVE]RC bird]=TO Dedalo =MOVE
    kōro =pa   ŋanda =du   iridi   zā   =se   rūnu =nen
    boy =POSS wing =TO [[backwards INpl =STAY]RC eyes]=WITH
    zā   =ŋi   ŋanda =nen uduri =za   Dedalo =ra
    [[INpl =MOVE]RC wings]=WITH air   =PATH Dedalo =GO

Like a bird giving a lesson in flying and looking with care back at a child, D flew through
the air with moving wings and backwards-looking eyes to the boy's wings.

Kīnis yendaŋi -- elirale, garudale, goholoye -- duruno uduriza māŋi neneno,
atuda namas ēriza neneŋida bōlome.

    kīni =s   yenda =ŋi   elirale garudale goholoye
    land =LOC people =MOVE fisher   shepherd farmer
    duruno   uduri =za mā =ŋi   nene =no
    eye.INS [[air   =PATH ANpl =MOVE]RC pair]=COME
    atuda nama =s   ēri =za   nene =ŋi   =da
    and.so 3RApl =LOC [god =PATH pair =move]=RES

bōlo   =me
belief =INTO

People on land--fisher, shepherd, farmer-- saw the pair fly through the air and believed them to be gods.

Garaka līris nāki, andanen sōvoko nonopezinen kōrolo.
Garaka līri   =s   nā   =ki
Garaka islands =LOC 3RApl =BY

anda =nen sōvo   =ko   nonopezi =nen kōro =lo
joy =WITH father =FROM distance =WITH boy =up

They went past the Greek islands and the boy felt more and more joy and gained more and more distance from the father.

Sīŋi uduris sālozitu samas kūŋime, sōvopa tōnoko runurunu sāra.
sīŋi uduri =s   sā   =lo =zi =tu
high air   =LOC 3RAsg =UP =FUT =INT

sama =s   kūŋi   =me
3RAsg =LOC desire =INTO

sōvo   =pa   tōno =ko   runurunu   sā   =ra
father =POSS path =FROM forgetting 3RAsg =GO

He wanted to fly high in the air, and forgetting the consequences left his father's path.

Lōhoko mēzis menepesena, pobolos tīninisena.
lōho =ko   mēzi =s   menepe =se   =na
sun =FROM soft =LOC wax   =STAY =BEGIN

pobolo =s   tīnini   =se   =na
apart =LOC feathers =STAY =BEGIN

The sun softened the wax and pulled apart the feathers.

Uduridu dimidimi kōro vubiri tākaka rusurusu.
uduri =du dimidimi   kōro vubiri tāka =ka   rusurusu
winds =TO with.force boy bare   arms =TOUCH repeatedly

The boy's bare arms repeatedly hit at the air.

Yedas sātavama gāras bēreme.

yeda	=s	sā	=ta	=va	=ma	gāra	=s	bēre	=me
3INpl	=LOC	3RAsg	=DOWN	=NOM	=THRU	water	=LOC	name	=INTO

The waters acquired a name through his falling into them.

Sōronen andatepe sōvo sāŋi, sōvoza āla sāpe: Ikaro yī, zōtos dīŋi? Zōtodu duruno līŋi?

sōro	=nen	anda	-tepe	sōvo	sā	=ŋi
words	=WITH	joy	-less	father	3RAsg	=MOVE

sōvo	=za	āla	sā	=pe
father	=PATH	now	3RAsg	=FAIL

Ikaro	yī	zōto	=s	dī	=ŋi	zōto	=du	duruno	lī	=ŋi
Ikaro	VOC	where	=LOC	2SG	=MOVE	where	=TO	eyes.INS	1SG	=MOVE

The joyless father, now not a father, said: Ikaro, where are you? Where do I look for you?

Ēvi: Ikaro yī, ālas duruno tadanu sōnos zāra tīninidu sāŋi, samaya sāpa tudutus bāsavi.

ē	=vi	Ikaro	yī	āla	=s	duruno
3INpl	=OUT	Ikaro	VOC	now	=LOC	eyes.INS

tadanu	sōno	=s	zā	=ra	tīnini	=du	sā	=ŋi
[[wave's	tops	=LOC	INpl	=GO]RC	feathers]=TO		3RAsg	=MOVE

sama	=ya	sā	=pa	tudutu	=s	bāsa	=vi
3RAsg	=CAUS	3RAsg	=POSS	arts	=LOC	bad	=OUT

He said, "Ikaro!" when he saw the placed feathers on the tops of the waves and damned his arts.

Ātu samaya ekegis kōro sātara, dōma kīnis kōropa bēremeyi, Ikariya.

Ātu	sama	=ya	ekegi	=s	kōro	sāta	=ra
Then	3RAsg	=CAUS	ground	=LOC	[boy's	body]=GO	

dō	=ma	kīni	=s	kōro	=pa	bēre	=me	=yi	Ikariya
this	=THRU	land	=LOC	[boy	=POSS	name]=INTO		=CONT	Ikariya

Then he put the body of his son in a grave and the land is named for the boy: Ikariya.

Vocabulary

A	adjective	PL	plural
ADV	adverb	PN	pronoun
AN	animate	RA	rational animate
BP	body part	QUANT	quantifier
CONJ	conjunction	SG	singular
IN	inanimate	SUF	suffix
N	noun		

A

āda *[CONJ]* and, yet, a new observation.

āla *[ADV]* now, right now, presently, continuing. Cognate with Kēlen *āl* 'now'.

āla *[NIN.SG]* moment, time. Cognate with Kēlen *āl* 'now'.

alayo *[NIN.SG]* time, the passage of time. Derived from **āla+lo**.

ān *[A]* one, a single one. Cognate with Kēlen *ān* 'one'.

ānana *[NIN.SG]* east, the direction in which the sun rises. Cognate with Kēlen *ānn* 'east'.

anda *[NIN.SG]* happiness, joy, rejoicing. Cognate with Kēlen *ānt* 'joy'.

aŋani *[A]* middle part, middle of an area. Cognate with Kēlen *āñ* 'middle'.

aŋuya *[A]* dull yellow in color. Derived from ŋūya.

atada *[ADV]* downwards.

ātu *[CONJ]* then, and then.

atuda *[CONJ]* and so.

atuvu *[A]* flying, like a bird.

āzi *[NIN.BP]* outside, the outside of something, the area around a hut.

B

bāna *[NIN.BP]* foot, everything below the ankle joint; bottom of something tall. Cognate with Kēlen *wānn* 'foot'.

baŋibaŋi *[ADV]* unexpectedly, contrary to expectation.

baŋibaŋi *[CONJ]* unexpected, in contradiction to a desire or expectation.

bāsa *[A]* bad, unvalued, unsociable. Partially reduplicated: **bavasa** very bad. Cognate with Kēlen *wāsr* 'forbidden'.

bāsa *[NIN.SG]* a curse; to curse X: **X=s bāsa hā=vi**, lit. badness is spread on X.

bavano *[ADV]* by foot, walking. Replaces **bāna=ho**.

bavaŋi *[A]* usual, familiar, common. Cognate with Kēlen *wāññ* 'familiar'.

bē! *[INTERJ]* no! negation of a statement, answer to a polar question.

bēre [*NIN.SG*] name. Cognate with Kēlen *wēr* 'name'.

beveli [*NIN.PL*] a curve, a turn. Cognate with Kēlen *wēλ* 'curve'.

biviri [*A*] adorned, wearing something. Cognate with Kēlen *wīr* 'burden'.

bōlo [*NIN.SG*] a belief, an idea held as true. Cognate with Kēlen *wōl* 'doubt'.

būru [*NIN.BP*] mouth and throat; outlet of a river or canyon. Cognate with Kēlen *wūr* 'mouth'.

būtu [*NIN.BP*] shit, feces. Cognate with Kēlen *wūt* 'feces'.

buvunu [*NIN.BP*] sweat. Cognate with Kēlen *wūn* 'sweat'.

D

=da [*P*] a result of the motion, intended or otherwise. Particle can attach to the end of a noun phrase or the end of a clause.

dahidahi [*ADV*] lying down. Cognate with Kēlen *þāj* 'lying down'.

dāka [*NIN.BP*] waist and hip. Cognate with Kēlen *þāk* 'waist'.

dāva [*NIN.SG*] part, portion, piece. Cognate with Kēlen *þāw* 'piece'.

dēle [*NIN.BP*] lung or lungs. Cognate with Kēlen *þēll* 'lobe'.

dēli [*NIN.SG*] idea, notion, thought

derele [*NIN.BP*] breath. Cognate with Kēlen *rēl* 'breath'.

derezi [*NIN.BP*] piss, urine. Cognate with Kēlen *rēx* 'urine'.

dī [*PN*] second person singular

dimidimi [*ADV*] with force, strongly.

dīŋina [*NIN.SG*] north-east. Cognate with Kēlen *þīñ* 'path'.

diri [*PN*] extended form of dī second person singular

dō [*PN*] this, the aforementioned, singular or plural.

=du [*P*] direction, unattained destination. Particle attaches to the end of a noun phrase. If the noun phrase is a time word, the particle means before that time.

duruno [*ADV*] by means of the eye, with the eyes. Replaces **rūnu=ho**.

E

ē [*PN*] 3rd person inanimate plural.

ebeve [*NAN*] sea, large lake. Reduplicated form of **ēve**.

ekegi [*NIN.PL*] ground, dirt, soil. Cognate with Kēlen *ēc* 'dirt'.

ēleke [*NIN.SG*] south. Cognate with Kēlen *ēlk* 'ice'.

ēli [*NAN*] fish. Cognate with Kēlen *ēλ* 'fish'.

elirale [*NRA*] fisherman, one who moves fish. Plural: **eliranda**.

ēmele [*NRA*] one who makes something. Plural **ēmenda**.

ēri *[NRA]* god, deity, spirit. Plural **ērena**. Cognate with Kēlen *ērj* 'deity'.

ēte *[A]* full, filled, solid. Partially reduplicated: **etede** very full, of a mental state or desire, very strong. Cognate with Kēlen *ēt* 'solid'.

ēve *[NIN.SG]* spring, pool, still water, year-round water. Cognate with Kēlen *ēw* 'lake'.

G

gahala *[ADV]* forwards. Cognate with Kēlen *hāl* 'front'.

gāli *[NIN.BP]* neck, between the head and the shoulders; a support or a narrower part between two wider parts. Cognate with Kēlen *hāλ* 'neck'.

gāra *[NAN]* water, especially flowing water. Cognate with Kēlen *hār* 'water'.

gāru *[NAN]* goat.

garudale *[NRA]* shepherd, one who moves livestock. Plural: **garudanda**.

gēhe *[A]* good, valued, helpful. Partially reduplicated: **gekehe** very good. Cognate with Kēlen *hē* 'well'.

geheŋi *[NIN.BP]* hair. Cognate with Kēlen *hēññ* 'hair'.

gēne *[NRA]* elder, older adult person, wise adult person. Plural **genda**. Cognate with Kēlen *hēn* 'old'.

gīŋi *[NIN.BP]* nose. Cognate with Kēlen *hīñ* 'nose'.

gōho *[NIN.SG]* a portion of food, a meal.

goholoye *[NRA]* farmer, one who grows food. Plural: **goholonda**.

gohotepe *[A]* food-less, hungry.

gōli *[NIN.SG]* a long time. Fully reduplicated: **goligoli** a very long time.

goligoli *[NIN.PL]* a very long time. Derived from **gōli**.

gōro *[NIN.BP]* palm of the hand, heel of the foot. Cognate with Kēlen *hōrr* 'heel'.

gōso *[NIN.BP]* front, chest, breast; front part of something. Cognate with Kēlen *hōs* 'breast'.

H

hā *[PN]* third person inanimate singular.

hada *[PN]* extended form of **hā**, third person inanimate singular.

=hi *[P]* marks potentiality, something that may or may not happen/be true. Particle attaches to motion particles only.

=ho *[P OBSOLETE]* instrumental particle, now superseded by **=nen** or **=ko**.

I

ī *[PN]* third or any person non-rational animate singular, used for imperatives, and to denote non-volitional motion in any person.

imba *[PN]* extended form of **ī** third person non-rational animate singular

īŋi *[A]* small in size, short in stature. Partially reduplicated: iŋini very small, tiny. Cognate with Kēlen *īñ* 'small'.

iŋisiŋi *[A]* different-sized, from **iŋi** plus **siŋi**.

iridi *[ADV]* in the opposite direction from the motion, backwards, directed behind.

īsi *[A]* small, slight, barely grown; of people, a young child. Partially reduplicated: **isizi** very small. Cognate with Kēlen *īs* 'child'.

īsi *[NRA]* child, non-adult. Plural: **inda**. Cognate with Kēlen *īs* 'child'.

K

=ka *[PM]* touch. Motion particle for motion with impact or touching. Used with **=za** to convey physical possession.

kagaho *[ADV]* by means of the belly, through eating. Replaces **kāhi=ho**.

kagani *[NIN.BP]* flesh, muscle; meat of an animal, pulp of a fruit. Cognate with Kēlen *kāen* 'muscle'.

kagaso *[ADV]* by means of the hand, carrying in the hand. Replaces **kāsa=ho**.

kāhi *[NIN.BP]* belly, insides; internal structure of something. Cognate with Kēlen *cāj* 'belly'.

kāla *[A]* warm in temperature, warm to the touch. Cognate with Kēlen *cāl* 'warm'.

kalatepe *[A]* warm-less, cold, chilled.

kāna *[NIN.SG]* endearment, caress

kāru *[A]* rough, sharp. Partially reduplicated: **kagaru** very rough. Cognate with Kēlen *kāor* 'rough'.

kāsa *[NIN.BP]* hand, everything below the wrist joint. Cognate with Kēlen *kās* 'fist'.

kāva *[NIN.SG]* hole, hollow. Cognate with Kēlen cāw 'concave'.

kē *[PN]* first person plural and dual, exclusive.

kegemo *[ADV]* by means of the fingers, by touching. Replaces **kēme=ho**.

kegeve *[NIN.PL]* work, labor, activity. Cognate with Kēlen *kēw* 'tired'.

kēhi *[NIN.SG]* task. Cognate with Kēlen *cēj* 'try'.

kēle *[A]* fine, finely or well made. Partially reduplicated: **kegele** very fine. Cognate with Kēlen *kēl* 'skilled'.

kēme *[NIN.BP]* finger, toe. Cognate with Kēlen *kēm* 'thumb'.

kēne *[NRA]* woman, female. Plural: **kenda**. Cognate with Kēlen *cēn* 'woman'.

kēŋi *[NIN.SG]* a question. Cognate with Kēlen *kēñ* 'question'.

keŋikeŋi *[NIN.PL]* a discussion wherin the participants try to answer a question.

kerekere *[NIN.PL]* magic, something uncanny. Cognate with Kēlen *kēr* 'holy'.

kēse *[NIN.SG]* a camp or campground, a clearing made by people for use by people.

keye *[PN]* extended form of **kē** first person plural and dual, exclusive.

=ki *[PM]* by. Motion particle for passing by a location. Negates certain uses of **ka**.

kīdi *[NIN.SG]* rock, stone, pebble. Cognate with Kēlen *kīþ* 'rock'.

kigivi *[NIN.BP]* skin, hide, bark of a tree; a thin covering. Cognate with Kēlen *kīw* 'skin'.

kindi *[A]* cold in temperature, cold to the touch. Cognate with Kēlen *cīlr* 'frozen'.

kīni *[NIN.SG]* land an area of land. Cognate with Kēlen *kiēn* 'land'.

=ko *[P]* from, point of origin, source. Particle attaches to the end of a noun phrase. If the noun phrase is a time word, the particle means after that time.

korikori *[A]* open, unblocked, clear of obstacles. Cognate with Kēlen *kōrj* 'open'.

kōro *[NRA]* boy, son, male child. Plural: **konda**.

kū *[PN]* here, this place.

kūmu *[NRA]* man, male. Plural: **kumba**. Cognate with Kēlen *cūm* 'man'.

kūŋi *[NIN.SG]* want, need. Cognate with Kēlen *kūñ* 'desire'.

L

lā *[INTERJ]* yes! affirmation of a statement, answer to a polar question.

lada *[CONJ]* marks an observation.

lāhi *[NIN.SG]* boulder, promontory, large rock. Cognate with Kēlen *lāj* 'mountain'.

lāka *[NIN.SG]* hut, house, built shelter. Cognate with Kēlen *lāk* 'ceiling'.

lakatepe *[A]* shelter-less, lacking shelter for the night, exposed to the elements.

lāmana *[A]* hidden from view. Cognate with Kēlen *lām* 'covered'.

lāsa *[NRA]* chief. Plural: **lāna**.

lāyi *[NIN.SG]* sky.

lī *[PN]* first person singular.

līri *[NIN.SG]* island, land completely surrounded by sea. Cognate with Kēlen *līr* 'island'.

lītelono *[NIN.SG]* yesterday and firsthand.

lītidu *[ADV]* beforehand and first hand.

lītiko *[ADV]* afterwards and first hand.

liye *[PN]* extended form of **lī** first person singular.

=lo *[PM]* up. Motion particle for upwards motion, away from the ground.

lōho *[NRA]* the sun. No plural in general use. Expected plural: **lōhona**.

lōmo *[NIN.BP]* lower part of the arm between the elbow joint and the wrist joint; a horizontal ledge or horizontal part. Cognate with Kēlen *lōm* 'crook of the arm, inside of the elbow'.

lōno *[NIN.SG]* day, daytime. Cognate with Kēlen *lōn* 'day'.

lōvo *[NIN.SG]* dawn. Cognate with Kēlen *lō* 'bright'.

loyomo *[ADV]* by means of the arms, carried in the arms. Replaces **lōmo=ho**.

lūŋi *[Nʀᴀ]* star. Plural: lūŋga. Cognate with Kēlen *lūñ* 'light'.

lūvu *[A]* bright, shiny; light in color. Partially reduplicated: **luyuvu** very bright. Cognate with Kēlen *lū* 'light'.

M

=ma *[P]* through, between. Particle attaches to the end of a noun phrase.

mā *[PN]* animate plural relative clause common argument.

māki *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* liver. Cognate with Kēlen *māc* 'liver'.

māla *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* heart. Cognate with Kēlen *māl* 'heart'.

māra *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* home, homeland, the area one dwells in.

māsi *[A]* flat, level. Partially reduplicated: masazi very flat. Cognate with Kēlen *māes* 'plain'.

=me *[Pᴍ]* into. Motion particle for inward motion, usually by light, sound, air, water, fire, or some sort of mass substance. Also used for things that are made and for mental states that originate internally.

mēli *[A]* unripe, young (adolescent), growing. Partially reduplicated: **meneli** very young. Cognate with Kēlen *mēλ* 'young'.

menepe *[Nɪɴ.ᴘʟ]* wax, a waxy substance. Cognate with Kēlen *mēp* 'wax'.

mēzi *[A]* soft, malleable. Partially reduplicated: **mezesi** very soft. Cognate with Kēlen *mēx* 'soft'.

mī *[PN]* first person plural, inclusive.

mīŋi *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* a clearing, a natural empty space. Cognate with Kēlen *mīñ* 'valley'.

mīri *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* care, worry, concern. Cognate with Kēlen *mīr* 'fear'.

miye *[PN]* extended form of **mī** first person plural, inclusive.

mōlo *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* womb, hollow inside of something. **mōlo=ma P=no**: P is born, lit. P comes through the womb. Cognate with Kēlen *mōl* 'womb'.

mōvo *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* penis. Cognate with Kēlen *mō* 'penis'.

mūŋi *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* bone, vertical part of something. Cognate with Kēlen *mūñ* 'bone'.

mūru *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* mat, rug, blanket. Cognate with Kēlen *mūr* 'bed'.

N

=na *[P]* begin. Marks the beginning of motion. Particle attaches to motion particles only.

nā *[PN]* third person rational animate plural.

nālu *[Nᴀɴ]* fire, flame. Cognate with Kēlen *nālw* 'flame'.

nama *[PN]* extended form of **nā** third person rational animate plural.

naranara *[Nɪɴ.ᴘʟ]* existence, life, nature. Cognate with Kēlen *nār* 'order'.

nārele *[Nʀᴀ]* a solitary person. No plural.

nēle *[A]* ripe, ready to eat. Partially reduplicated: **neneli** very ripe. Cognate with Kēlen *nēl* 'red'.

=nen *[P]* with, accompanying. Particle attaches to the end of a noun phrase.

nene *[A]* two, a pair

nīki *[A]* near, together. Cognate with Kēlen *nīk* 'with'.

nīkele *[Nʀᴀ]* a person that is nearby; neighbor, companion. Plural: **nīkenda**.

nīsizi *[A]* hand-made. Cognate with Kēlen *nīs* 'bead'.

=no *[Pᴍ]* come. Motion particle for motion along a path or in a single direction. Motion is towards from the speaker or the deictic center of the clause.

nōmo *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* wrist, ankle. Cognate with Kēlen *nōm* 'wrist'.

nonopezi *[ɴɪɴ.sɢ]* physical distance.

nōso *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* shoulder joint, the joint between the leg and the torso. Cognate with Kēlen *nōs* 'armpit, groin'.

nūru *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* anger, rage, offendedness. Cognate with Kēlen *nūr* 'offense'.

nūvu *[Nᴀɴ]* something like an owl, a small dusk and dawn predator with a mournful voice.

nuvunuvu *[ADV]* mournfully. Derived from **nūvu**.

Ŋ

ŋā *[PN]* second person singular.

ŋāka *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* back, spine; a ridge. Cognate with Kēlen *ŋāk* 'spine'.

ŋāma *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* top part of the shoulder not including the joint; a sloping edge, particularly the shore. Cognate with Kēlen *ñām* 'shoulder'.

ŋamaŋama *[A]* shoulder to shoulder, next to one another.

ŋanako *[ADV]* by means of the back, on the back. Replaces **ŋāka=ho**.

ŋanamo *[ADV]* by means of the shoulder, on the shoulder. Replaces **ŋāma=ho**.

ŋanda *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* wing. Cognate with Kēlen *ñānt* 'wing'.

ŋari *[PN]* extended form of **ŋā** second person singular.

ŋē *[PN]* animate singular relative clause common argument.

ŋeda *[PN]* someone, anyone, who.

=ŋi *[Pᴍ]* move. Motion particle for motion in place, or internal motion (moving one's limbs, etc.). Used to mark identity of an animate noun.

ŋī *[PN]* first plus second person dual, first person dual inclusive.

ŋīri *[Qᴜᴀɴᴛ]* more than one or two, plural marker, enough. Cognate with Kēlen *ŋīr* 'enough'.

ŋiye *[PN]* extended form of **ŋī** first plus second person dual, first person dual inclusive.

ŋō *[Quant]* many, much, more. Cognate with Kēlen *ŋō* '96'.

ŋūya *[Nin.sg]* sap from a type of tree, dull yellow in color.

O

ōlo *[A]* high, high above. Partially reduplicated: **oloyo** very high. Cognate with Kēlen *ōl* 'head'.

oloyo *[ADV]* upwards. Cognate with Kēlen *ōl* 'head'.

ōloŋi *[Nin.sg]* cloud. Cognate with Kēlen *ōlñ* 'grey'.

ōno *[A]* big, large in size. Partially reduplicated: **onono** very big. Cognate with Kēlen *ōn* 'big'.

ōrona *[Nin.sg]* west, the direction in which the sun sets. Cognate with Kēlen *ōrr* 'west'.

ōru *[Nin.bp]* upper part of the leg, thigh. Cognate with Kēlen *ōrw* 'leg'.

P

=pa *[P]* alienable possession or association. Particle attaches to the end of the possessor noun phrase.

pāŋi *[Nin.sg]* grazing land, forage. Cognate with Kēlen *pāñ* 'cultivated land'.

=pe *[Pm]* not go. Motion particle for failure to move. Negates most of the other motion particles, at least in some contexts.

pērete *[Nin.sg]* knife, a cutting edge or blade. Cognate with Kēlen *pēr* 'cut'.

pēsizi *[A]* last in a sequence, final

pēzi *[A]* far, far away. Cognate with Kēlen *pēx* 'far'.

pīdi *[Nin.sg]* basket, container. Cognate with Kēlen *pīþ* 'gourd'.

pīŋi *[Nin.sg]* pain, meanness, anti-social. Cognate with Kēlen *pīñ* 'pain'.

pīri *[Nin.bp]* tooth or teeth; the abrupt edge of something. Cognate with Kēlen *pīr* 'tooth'.

poboho *[A]* blocked, having obstacles, closed. Cognate with Kēlen *pōh* 'closed'.

pobolo *[A]* separated, apart, unjoined. Cognate with Kēlen *pōl* 'apart'.

pobomo *[Nin.pl]* a spear, a stick fashioned as a tool. Derived from **pōmo**.

pōmo *[Nin.sg]* a stick. Cognate with Kēlen *pōm* 'stick'.

R

=ra *[Pm]* go. Motion particle for motion along a path or in a single direction. Motion is away from the speaker or the deictic center of the clause.

ranarana *[A]* shaking, trembling, quivering, or similar uncontrolled movement.

rēŋi *[Nan]* river. Cognate with Kēlen *rēñ* 'navigable river'.

rēvi *[Nin.sg]* dawn. Cognate with Kēlen *rēw* 'awake'.

rīni *[Nin.sg]* laughter, laugh. Cognate with Kēlen *riēn* 'silly'.

rinirini *[NIN.PL]* mockery. Full reduplication of **rīni**.

rondo *[NIN.SG]* advice, instruction, a suggestion.

rūlu *[NIN.SG]* a shout. Cognate with Kēlen *rūl* 'cry'.

rūnu *[NIN.BP]* eye or eyes. Cognate with Kēlen *rūn* 'visible'.

runukava *[NIN.BP]* eye-sockets. From rūnu+kāva.

runurunu *[ADV]* forgetting, without thinking about the consequences, disregarding the consequences.

rūsu *[NIN.SG]* a return, a reply. Cognate with Kēlen *rūs* 'back and forth'.

rusurusu *[ADV]* repeatedly.

S

=s *[P]* location, attained destination. Particle attaches to the end of a noun phrase. If attached to a time word, it means during that time.

sā *[PN]* third person rational animate singular.

sāka *[NIN.SG]* mountain, peak. Cognate with Kēlen *sāk* 'volcano'.

sama *[PN]* extended form of **sā** third person animate singular pronoun.

sāra *[NIN.BP]* ear or ears. Cognate with Kēlen *sār* 'ear'.

sāru *[NIN.SG]* a noise. Cognate with Kēlen *sāor* 'noise'.

sāta *[NIN.BP]* body, torso, trunk of a tree; thick, vertical part of something. Cognate with Kēlen *sātt* 'torso'.

sazaka *[NIN.PL]* mountain range. Partially reduplicated form of **saka**.

sazaro *[ADV]* by means of the ear, by hearing. Replaces **sāra=ho**.

sazaru *[NIN.BP]* voice. Derived from **sāru**.

=se *[PM]* stay. Motion particle non-motion, for staying put. Used to mark identity of an inanimate noun.

sēkuta *[NIN.SG]* a type of tree.

sēle *[NIN.SG]* light, a ray of light. Cognate with Kēlen *sēl* 'light'.

sēŋi *[NIN.SG]* a warning of danger, a dangerous situation. Cognate with Kēlen *sēñ* 'danger'.

seresere *[ADV]* standing. Cognate with Kēlen *sērr* 'standing'.

sēri *[NIN.BP]* navel; center of something. Cognate with Kēlen *sērj* 'navel'.

sīŋi *[A]* high, tall;. Partially reduplicated: siziŋi very tall. Cognate with Kēlen *sīñ* 'tall'.

sizini *[NIN.PL]* reed.

sōno *[NIN.BP]* head; top part of something. Cognate with Kēlen *sōn* 'mind, brain'.

sōro *[NIN.SG]* words, speech. Cognate with Kēlen *sōr* 'word'.

sōto *[NIN.SG]* place, location. Cognate with Kēlen *sōt* 'place'.

sotosoto *[PN]* everywhere. Derived from **sōto**.

sōvo *[NAN.RA]* father, male parent. Plural: **sōna**. Cognate with Kēlen *sōw* 'father'.

sōzo *[NIN.BP]* testicles, scrotum. Cognate with Kēlen *sōs* 'testicles'.

sozono *[ADV]* by means of the head or the top, on the head. Replaces **sōno=ho**.

suzuri *[NIN.BP]* blood. Cognate with Kēlen *sūrj* 'bodily fluids'.

T

=ta *[PM]* down. Motion particle for downwards motion, towards the ground.

tā *[QUANT]* some, a few, a small amount.

tadanu *[NAN]* waves. Cognate with Kēlen *tāon* 'wave'.

tāka *[NIN.BP]* upper part of the arm between the shoulder joint and the elbow joint. Cognate with Kēlen *tāk* 'arm'.

tākaka *[A]* strong, physically strong.

tāla *[NIN.BP]* vagina. Cognate with Kēlen *tāl* 'vagina'.

tālili *[A]* new, recent. Cognate with Kēlen *tāell* 'new'.

tāna *[A]* fast, swift, flowing. Partially reduplicated: **tadana** very fast. Cognate with Kēlen *tān* 'flow'.

tanatana *[ADV]* quickly. Derived from **tāna**.

tāni *[NIN.SG]* a story or tale. Cognate with Kēlen *tāen* 'tale'.

tārana *[NIN.SG]* north-west. Cognate with Kēlen *tārie* 'north-west'.

taratara *[NAN]* rain.

tāru *[NIN.BP]* face, forehead, front part of the head; surface of something. Cognate with Kēlen *tāwr* 'chin, jaw'.

tāta *[NIN.SG]* a command, an order. Cognate with Kēlen *tāt* 'command'.

tāva *[A]* low, deep. Partially reduplicated: **tadava** very low, deep. Cognate with Kēlen *tāw* 'low'.

tenala *[ADV]* everytime, always.

tēne *[QUANT]* all, every, the whole.

tenenda *[PN]* everyone, everybody.

tenetene *[PN]* everything.

tēŋi *[A]* narrow, thin; of a person, skinny; of food, scant or scarce. Partially reduplicated: **tedeŋi** very narrow, thin. Cognate with Kēlen *tēñ* 'thin'.

tēpe *[A]* empty, lacking. Partially reduplicated: **tedepe** completely empty. Cognate with Kēlen *tēp* 'empty'.

-tepe *[SUF]* Suffix added to nouns or adjectives to produce an adjective meaning lacking that noun or quality.

tēru *[A]* thick, wide; of a person, fat; of food, plentiful. Partially reduplicated: **tederu** very thick, fat, plentiful. Cognate with Kēlen *tēwr* 'fat'.

tēte *[A]* of objects, crude, badly made; of people, rude and anti-social; of food, barely edible. Partially reduplicated: **tedete** very crude, rude, inedible. Cognate with Kēlen *tēt* 'old'.

tīdelono *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* yesterday and non-firsthand.

tīdiko *[ADV]* afterwards and not first hand.

tīdiru *[ADV]* beforehand and not first hand

tīnini *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* feather. Cognate with Kēlen *tīan* 'feather, scale'.

tīri *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* lower part of the leg, shin, calf. Cognate with Kēlen *tīrr* 'ankle'.

tītile *[Cᴏɴᴊ]* long ago and not first hand.

=to *[P]* stop. Marks the cessation of motion. Particle attaches to motion particles only.

tondo *[A]* factual, actual, real

tōno *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* a path, a way. Cognate with Kēlen *tōn* 'road'.

tōro *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* stop, a stop in the journey.

tōzi *[A]* at a proper pace in speed, leisurely; of activity, not fast and with an attention to detail. Partially reduplicated: **todozi** slow in a less positive sense. Cognate with Kēlen *tōx* 'slow'.

tudutu *[Nɪɴ.ᴘʟ]* learning, arts.

=tu *[P]* intention. Particle can attach to the end of a noun phrase or the end of a clause.

tūmu *[A]* heavy in weight. Cognate with Kēlen *tūm* 'heavy'.

tūtu *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* a lesson, the activity of showing how something is done.

tūvu *[Nᴀɴ]* bird, a flying animal. Cognate with Kēlen *tū* 'bird'.

U

ū! *[Iɴᴛᴇʀᴊ]* hey!

uduri *[Nɪɴ.ᴘʟ]* winds, air. Reduplication of **ūri**.

uraŋiraŋi *[Nɪɴ.ᴘʟ]* the middle of the air, surrounded by air.

ūri *[Nᴀɴ]* wind. Cognate with Kēlen *ūr* 'wind'.

ūsi *[Nɪɴ.sɢ]* a short time, a moment. Cognate with Kēlen *ūs* 'second'.

ūsu *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* tongue. Cognate with Kēlen *ūs-n* 'tongue'.

usuzi *[ADV]* instantaneously.

ūzi *[Nɪɴ.ʙᴘ]* asshole. Cognate with Kēlen *ūx* 'asshole'.

V

=va *[P]* nominalizes a motion particle phrase. Attaches to a motion particle to form a participle-like phrase.

vekeve *[A]* lazy, non-working. Derived from **vu-kegeve**.

venala *[ADV]* never, at no time.

vene *[QUANT]* none, nothing.

venenda *[PN]* nobody, no one.

venesoto *[PN]* nowhere, anywhere.

venevene *[PN]* nothing.

=vi *[PM]* out. Motion particle for outwards motion, usually by light, sound, air, water, fire, or some sort of mass substance.

vīri *[QUANT]* not enough. Negation of **ŋīri**.

vobaŋi *[A]* unusual, unfamiliar. Derived from **vu-bavaŋi**.

vubiri *[A]* unadorned, with something removed, bare. From **vu-biviri**.

vutondo *[A]* unknown, unreal. From **vu-tondo**.

Y

=ya *[P]* rational animate volitional cause. Particle attaches to the end of a noun phrase.

yā *[PN]* third or any person non-rational animate plural, used for imperatives, and to denote non-volitional motion in any person.

yāha *[A]* smooth to the touch, without texture or textural imperfections; of ground, level. Partially reduplicated: **yalaha** very smooth. Cognate with Kēlen *λāhh* 'smooth'.

yalata *[A]* being in the process of dying; fading from sight or sound. This is a partially reduplicated form of the obsolete yata. Cognate with Kēlen *λāt* 'murder'.

yama *[PN]* extended form of **yā** third person non-rational animate singular

yānu *[A]* long or wide, having a larger than expected horizontal dimension. Partially reduplicated: **yalanu** very long, stretched out, of limbs, opened, spread out. Cognate with Kēlen *λāon* 'wide'.

yānu *[NIN.BP]* buttocks. Cognate with Kēlen *jāon* 'buttocks'.

yatayata *[A]* dead; finished and done and never to be mentioned again. This is a fully reduplicated form of the obsolete yata. Cognate with Kēlen *λāt* 'murder'.

yeda *[PN]* extended form of **ē**, third person inanimate plural.

yēle *[NRA]* person, adult person. Plural: **yenda**. Cognate with Kēlen *ēl* 'person'.

yeleniki *[NAN]* grouping of person, tribe. Cognate with Kēlen *nīk* 'together'.

yēre *[NIN.SG]* game, play. Cognate with Kēlen *jēr* 'game'.

yezi *[CONJ]* against this, an exception, used with **lada**.

=yi *[P]* repeated motion, continued motion. Particle attaches to motion particles only.

yī *[INTERJ]* vocative particle, follows the noun being called.

yīmimi *[NIN.SG]* a feeling of being connected, love. Cognate with Kēlen *jīm* 'root'.

yō *[PN]* there, that place.

yōlo *[NIN.BP]* elbow joint, knee joint. Cognate with Kēlen *jōl* 'knee'.

yūtu *[NIN.SG]* a campfire or cooking fire; controlled fire. Cognate with Kēlen *jūt* 'oven, baked'.

Z

=za *[P]* along. Particle conveys the idea of a path or area in which the motion is occuring. Particle attaches to the end of a noun phrase.

zā *[PN]* inanimate plural relative clause common argument.

zāli *[NIN.SG]* night, nighttime. Cognate with Kēlen *xāel* 'night'.

zēni *[NIN.SG]* an expectation, an obligation. Cognate with Kēlen *xiēn* 'understood'.

zenizeni *[ADV]* expectantly, with expectation.

zēye *[A]* dark, dim; dark in color, black. Partially reduplicated: **zeseye** very dark. Cognate with Kēlen *xē* 'dark, black'.

zēyi *[NIN.SG]* dusk. Cognate with Kēlen *xēj* 'sleep'.

zīlono *[NIN.SG]* tomorrow.

zīmi *[NIN.SG]* music, tune. Cognate with Kēlen *xīm* 'rhythm'.

zimiviva *[NIN.PL]* pipes, from **zimi=vi=va**.

zō *[PN]* inanimate singular relative clause common argument.

zō *[QUANT]* some, any, one; unknown argument in a question.

zoda *[PN]* something, anything, what.

zōto *[PN]* somewhere, anywhere, where.

zōtu *[ADV]* why? what reason?

zovala *[PN]* somewhen, ever, when.